The National Republican.

VOL. XXIV .-- NO. 74.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

WIND WORKERS.

The Democratic Delegations Laboring for the National Convention.

Patricians and Plebeians Feeding the Fire and Stirring the Broth.

The Situation as Seen at the Several State Headquarters.

A Vigorous Yawp from McDonald's Indiana Friends.

With the arrival of a fresh batch of the members of the democratic national committee yesterday there was some lively work put in by the delegations of the various cities who are ambitious to capture the convention. At the Illinois headquarters things took on a lively air shortly after midday. The patricians in the delegation, headed by Potter Palmer, had a conference with Mike McDonald, and after a full interchange ter Palmer, had a conference with Mike McDonaid, and after a full interchange of views, were compelled to admit that the whoop and howl programme of their leader was a decided improvement over what they had conceived to be the proper plan for capturing the convention. After receiving full instructions from the doughty Mike as to the line of conduct they were to pursue, they left Willard's and returned to the Arlington, where it took nearly six quarts of Potomse water to take the taste of the interview out of their mouths. The event of the day was the arrival of Hon. Carter Harrison. He was met at the deput by the entire force of "short hairs," and, as he stepped from the car, was greeted with three cheers and a tiger, and then the party repaired to the "headquarters," where steam was turned on and business began in earnest. During the afternoon the Illinois delegation was mustered, and, headed by Mayor Harrison, they called upon the Missouri delegation, who occupy the adjoining parlors at Willard's. About the only result of this "bluff" was to force the Missouri men over to the buil side of the cigar and Apellinaris market, they being compelled to purchase largely to cover the shortage resulting from the call. Last night, under the instructions of their able chief, the Chicago men were claiming everything, and those of them who have a sporting turn—in fact, nearly the entire delegation—were ready to wager

who have a sporting turn—in fact, nearly the entire delegation—were ready to wager 2 to 1 that the lake city would capture the

The Louisville delegation were busy at The Louisville delegation were busy at their headquarters last night receiving their friends and quietly consulting as to the best course to be pursued in urging the claims of the Kentucky metropolis for the convention. Their pariors at the Ebbitt were througed throughout the evening, and their guests were entertained with best brands of "sour mash" which was offered in that entiring which was offered in that enticing form known as a Kentucky toddy. A choice selection of "weeds," and a number of droll stories from that champion a number of droll stories from that champion raconteur. Col. Wintersmith. It is refreshing to meet the gentlemen of this delegation, who so modestly present the claims of their city. They urge that Louisville has the largest building in the country, and their music hall, where it is proposed to hold the convention, if they prove successful in their efforts, will seat 10,380 persons. There will be, in addition, a committee room for each state and excellent hotel accommodations, enough to accommodate 50,000 people. In addition they offer without stint or measure that famous Kenwithout stint or measure that famous Kentucky hospitality, which, like MacCullum More, when he traveled, "pays all," and which once experienced remains a pleasant memory ever afterward.

St. Louis delegation claim to have good assurances of success, and are working earnestly for the interest of their city. While they think it yet a little previous to employ a brass band, they say that they base their hopes upon actual pledges of many members of the committee, and a good prospect of securing enough more to settle the contest in their favor. The many advantages, which St. Louis is prepared to offer the convention are presented fairly and squarely and with-out that verbal embroidery that is being employed by their Chicago rivals. Col. Prather and the other members of the dele-gation represent the solid husiness interest of St. Louis, and it is evident that their uttersinces have had full weight with those mem-bers of the committee now in the city. The Cincinnati delegation consists of Col.

Chas. W. Wooley, O. J. Cosgrove, D. C. Shears, John Mullen, Tom Dowling, and others, and are located at the Ar ingion in parlors D and E. They are gentlemen of influence and large experience, and may be re led upon to make the very best showing possible for Cincinnati. They will be a sisted by the delegation in congress. Chairman Barnum arrived last night, and will occupy room at the Arlington. He expects to be fully occuwith arranging for the meeting of the committee, and thinks there is now more than a quorum of the executive commit-

The claims of the respective delegations will be presented to the committee by the following gentlemen: St. Louis, Senator Vest; Representative Willis; Chicago, r Harrison, and Cincinnati, Hon.

John F. Follett.

Dispatches received here last night from Indianapolis emphatically contradict the re-ports that have been sent out that ex-Senator McDonald, or his friends, are taking any part in the contest of the cities for the loca

tion of the convention.

Mr. Watterson said last night that neither
Senator McDonald nor his friends attach the
slightest importance to the location of the convention. They are divided on that mat-ter according to their individual preferences; that in the matter of McDonald's presidential prospects, any place will suit them.

tial prospects, any place will suit them.

Hon. Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, a
member of the committee, thinks that it will
be an unfortunate thing for his party to
locate the convention at Chicago. He believes that it would be prejudicial to any cool
discussion of the business of the convention, and would in all probability result
in a "hurrah" nomination that in the present temper of the country would be most unwise. Upon the matter of candi-dates Mr. Cloveland was equally plain spoken. In reply to a suggestion of the mame of Mr. Carlisle, he said it would be sui-cidal to take the speaker, or any one else who held such preponenced views on the tariff. held such pronounced views on the tariff, Mr. Carlisle was concerned, it would be impossible for him to carry New York, and almost a miracle if he could carry New Jersey. Mr. Morrison he regarded as occupying identically the same position in this respect as Mr. Carlisle. In regard to Mr. Tilden, while he was a strong card, he did not believe that he could stand long and severe strain that would be imlong and severe strain that the posed by the campaign, and hence his nomination was inexpedient. When further questioned Mr. Cleveland smiled blandly and said he believed he would conclude his remarks lest the impression should be produced that he had undertaken to canvass the possi

ble democratic candidates. The Illinois delegation held a meeting at a ir last night to map out a programme

for to-day's operations. A Wabash Train Wrecked.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 20 .- A dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Keokuk, Iowa, says: The cannon ball train on the Wabash road was wrecked near Glenwood, Mo., yesterday The rear coach was thrown from the track by a broken rail, overturned, hurled

molished. The passengers were all more or less bruised and shaken up. Six were badly

of 100 feet, and completely de-

injured. One had his collar bone broken, an old lady had her side and head injured, two men were seriously hurt, and two others terribly injured.

THE DEAD EXPLORER.

Arrival in New York of the Bodies of De Long and His Hi-fated Comrades-The Funeral To-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-The bodies of Lieut. Commander De Long, Jerome J. Collins, and the other Jeannette explorers arrived at Hoboken, N. J., by the steamship Frisia this afternoon. There were no deputized delega-tion to meet them, but there was a considerable number of relatives and friends of the deceased assembled on the dock of the steamship company. The remains of the explorers were packed in steel-bound packages, placed on the main deck on either side of the salcon skylights. Mr. Collins's brothers were there, and from them it was learned that the bedies of all the searchers tearned that the bodies of all the searchers were not in a state of preservation and would not be exposed to public view before final interment. Lieut. Ward, of the United States navy, representing Commodore Upshur, of the Brooklyn navy yard, met the Frisia at quarantine and came on it to the dock at Hoboken.

Eviden marning the bodies will be taken to

Friday morning the bodies will be taken to pler No. 1, North river, and put into ton hearses and escorted to their respective burial places. De Long will be buried in Woodlawn cemetery; Dr. Ambier will be taken to Philadelphia, and Boyd, the seaman, to Virginia. The bodies of the remaining six, together with that of De Long, will be taken to the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Forty-second street and Madison avenue, where services will be held. The escort, comprising the military, naval, and civic representatives, on Friday will doubtless be imposing.

Lieut. Wm. Schuetse, U. S. N., who, with Lieut. Harber, U. S. N., left New York on Feb. 4, 1882, to find and return with the Jeannette's dend, gave an interesting account of his search for the bodies. He told of his efforts about the Lena river; how he and his comrades built a schooner 51 feet by 9 feet beam, called the "Search," and how officers and men had to take their four hours' watch at pulling the vessel like canal-boat mules on a stonyshore that wore out their hours. Friday morning the bodies will be taken to

vessel like canal-boat mules on a stony shore that wore out their boots. Lieut. Schuetse re-lated how traveling by dog and reindeer sieds was necessary, and spoke of the traversing of 2,000 or 3,000 miles in that manner as though it were a trivial matter. Some times, he said, dog sieds could make over 100 miles a day. Heindeer had to be driven comparaa day. Heindeer had to be driven comparatively moderately. The lieutenant and his
comrades, after they found the bodies within
ten miles of the mouth of the river Lena,
drove night and day, stopping for nothing
except to eat until they reached Irkutsk.
At that place the citizens greeted the party
with a demonstration of respect. Thence
they proceeded to Hamburg, where the Frisia
took they go head. took them on board.

Secretary Chandler, the Russian minister, Admiral Nicholls, Commodoro Earl English, Chief Constructor Wilson, Paymaster General Smith, Chief Engineer Loring, and Com-mander McCalla left this city last evening for New York to take part in the De Long

BISMARCK'S BLUFF.

Text of the Prince's Communication to the German Minister in the Herr Lasker

BERLIN, Feb. 20.-The following is the text of Prince Bismarck's instructions to Herr Von Eisendecker, the German minister at Washington, relative to the return of the resolution of condolonce at Herr Lasker's death:

"Any recognition in a foreign country of "Any recognition in a foreign country of the personal qualities of a German, especially when made by so important a body as the house of representatives, is gratifying to our national feelings. I should have greatfully accepted the communication made by Minister Sargent, and should have asked the emporer to empower me to present it to the reichstag if the resolution had not contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Her Lasker's political activity, which was opposed to my convictions. According to my experience of the political economic development of the German people, I cannot recognize the opinion as one which events I have witnessed. have witnessed would justify. I should not venture to oppose my judgment to the opinion of such an illustrious body as the house of representatives if I had not by more than thirty years active participation in the internal policy of Germany gained an experience which justified me in attaching a certain value to my judgment in questions of home attairs. I cannot determine to ask the emperor for the necessary power to communicate the resolution to the reichstag, because I should have officially to advocate before the emperor an opinion which I cannot recognize as correct."

The action of Prince Bismarck on return-ing to the American congress its resolution of sympathy at the death of Herr Lasker, intended for the reichstag continues to excite much comment. The friends of the deceased statesman in the reichstag propose to demand of Prince Bismarck an explanation of his course.

That Vast Corruption Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 .- The Chronicle secured possession of a copy of the confidential letter, which accompanied the circular announced yesterday to have been issued by John Livingstone, president of the Railway Shareholders' association, of New York. It is addressed to an officer of a California railroad who promptly remitted \$150 demanded, and it is positively known that one other share-holder also remitted the amount asked or by President Livingstone. The letter, which is largely composed of commondatory extracts from letters of prominent railroad officials, states that the associate is designed to work secretly, and will allow managers of the large roads to keep in the back ground, and under no circumstances will the name contributors be divulged except by their sent. It adds that the supporters of the movement will be supplied with particulars of all transactions, and furnished with statements duly audited of expenditures.

Virginia Knights. PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 20.-At the annual session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Virginia to-day the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand chancellor, D. C. Richardson, of Richmond; vice grand chancellor, E. H. Perry, of Charlottesville; grand prelate, W. T. Lith gow, of Manchester; grand master executor, L. T. Courtney, of Richmond; grand keeper of records and seals, Leroy S. Edwards, of Richmond; grand master at arms, George M. Richter, of Hampton; grand inner guard, W. S. Olwer, of Staunton; grand outer guard, J. A. Casby, of Richmond. The Atlantic division, Uniformed Knights

of Pythias, of Portsmouth, and the Virginia division, of Norfelk, accompanied by the Old Point Comfort band, arrived here this afternoon to take part in the grand parade to mor-row, in which all the uniformed divisions of the state will be represented. The parade will be followed at night by a banquet.

The Ohio Flood,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 20.-The chairman of the relief committee states that contributions are large, but not large enough, the funds now on hand being inadequate. The following appropriations were mailesto-day: \$1,000 to New Albany, Ind., and two trunks of clothing to the Red Cross society. There is 47 feet of water in the river at Evans-ville, Ind. The town is flooded, and much damage has been done. A young lady was drowned to-day. A relief boat has arrived at Evansville, and reports awful scenes of desolation and that the town of Fairplay was entirely swept away. The river is fall-ing at Louisville, but is rising at Momphis.

KEIFER VS. BOYNTON.

How Two Warm Friends Became Bitter Enemies in a Moment of Time.

Possibilities of the McGarrahan Claim Presented to the Speaker.

An Alleged Corrupt Proposition Promptly and Indignantly Rejected.

Gen. Boynton Acts as His Own Counsel-Sharp Cross-Examination,

The house committee appointed to investigate certain charges made by ex-Speaker Keifer against Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, resumed its session yesterday morning. Gen. Keifer was the first witness and was examined by his counsel, Mr. Coleman, the committee reserving the right to interpose questions at will. The witness stated that his personal acquaintance with Mr. Boynton began about seven years ago. His relations with him had been friendly until about the first of March last. On Feb 27 he received a note from Boynton (which has been published), asking him to recognize Representative Dunnell to move to suspend the rules and pass the McGarrahan bill. About two days after that date Boynton came to the speaker's room and asked witness in a low tone of voice room and asked witness in allow tone of voice whether he would recognize Dunnell. At this time there was in the room J. G. White, who was clerk at the speaker's table. Mr. White was at his desk. He thought that there was something said by White about Dunnell having been already recognized upon another matter. It was White's duty to keep the list of persons who wanted recognition. Gen. Boynton, in a low tone, said that there was a parter be wanted to talk about—s Gen. Boynton, in a low tone, said that there was a matter he wanted to talk about—a private matter—and White left the room. The witness then detailed the alleged conversation in his room in the same manner in which he detailed it on the floor of the house, describing the location of the persons and furniture in the speaker's room. Mr. Boynton produced the bill for the relief of McGarrahan. Witness expressed his surprise that

niture in the speaker's room. Mr. Boynton produced the bill for the relief of McGarrahan. Witness expressed his surprise that Boynton should come to him with a corrupt proposition, and Boynton immediately left the room. Since that time witness has not spoken to Boynton.

The chairman—You stated that you knew of such a bill before the twenty-seventh. From whom and what did you knew it?

Witness—I think I knew from the position I held that therr was a bill in favor of McGarrahan introduced and a report made upon it, but I never saw the bill, never read a word of it, until it was presented to me by Mr. Boynton. I did not then read it, or until some time afterward.

Witness' recollection was that McGarrahan himself had met him one evening and said to him that he wanted him to help get it through. Only a word or two was passed between them. McGarrahan had said something about having spoken to Boynton to get witness interested in the bill.

The chairman. After Boynton stated to you that there was money to be made out of this bill, you submitted to an explanation of the manner in which it should be made, reserving your rebuke?

Witness. I was not hasty with the man who had been a friend for many years, and I waited long enough to be absolutely certain what he meant, and immediately get up from the table and started round, and he started away.

The chairman. Did not the first statement

away.

The chairman. Did not the first statement convey to your mind that it was a proposition

to you to make money?
Witness. Yes, sir, it did. It astonished me very much when he referred to Blaine and Colfax. The whole matter was a surprise, and I listened until he disclosed the depth and breadth of it, and then I rebuked it. In response to a question by the chairman, Gen. Keifer said that Mr. Dunnell came to the

desk and asked him (the speaker) to recog-nize him to bring up the bill, but he refused. To questions asked by Mr. Adams Gen. Keifer replied that Gen. Boynton said there was enough money in the bill to make them Gen. Boynton then proceeded to cross-ex

den. Boynton then proceeded to cross-ex-amine the witness substantially as follows: Q. When you received my note on the twenty-seventh did you regard the question as stated in that letter as in any sense improper?

A. I do not think I did. Q. It did not differ from many similar re A. I do not think it attracted any special attention of mine at that time. Q. Up to the time of our alleged secret talk you did not consider it as uppersult or the

proper?
A. I think I did not.
Q. Then, the charge that I attempted to corrupt you rests wholly on the alleged secret

A. That is an argumentative question, which can be answered in the affirmative.
Q. Did I read any portion of the bill?
A. You did not, that I recollect When you and gone I hunted up the letter and put it and

the bill together in an envelope and preserved them ever since.
Q. You say in your speech, "He then ex-Q. You say in your speech, the view of plained to me its terms and purposes?"

A. My recollection is that you said that the bill in a covert way provided for the issue of

scrip,
Q. Though you represent me as starting by calling you a fool and saying you could make plenty of money, you not only allowed it, but listened to it

A. I listened until you came to the anti-thesis of the statement, when I immediately started up, and you retired to the door and went out as I was approaching you.

The chairman. Do you mean to intimate that you were approaching for the purpose of

putting him out?

The witness. I made no physical demonstration toward him, but I did in my mind intend to put him out.

The chairman. He retreated from you?

The witness, Yes, sir; he went out in much

ss time than it takes me to tell it, Mr. Boynton, You, as speaker, had full control of the press gallery.

The witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hoynton, My ticket was subject to your revocation.

The witness. I suppose it was.

Mr. Hoynton, And it was your duty under the rules to see that those in any way interested in legislation should not be admitted to that callery.

The witness. I guess that is so; but there nothing in the rules that I remember the prohibit correspondents from being Mr. Boynton. Did it seem remarkable to

Mr. Boynton. Did it seem remarkable to you that, with an experience three times as long as your own. I should risk the reputation of a life and commit a felony on the infinitesimal chance of pushing that bill through at that stage of the session?

The witness. I can say that the whole thing astounded me beyond anything that occurred lately—that you should make such a precession to me. What the extent of

a proposition to me. What the extent of your hopes were I can only infor from what you said. I might speculate a great deal to the committee on what I now think prompted you in the matter.
Gen. Boynton directed a number of questions to show that Mr. Keifer had frequently

furnished him with material for dispatches designed to aid Mr. Keifer in his congres-sional campaigns and in his canvass for the speakership. Gen. Boynton then referred to the statement made by Mr. Keifer, characl terizing him as " a liar and a defamer," and

asked whether those terms applied to the period during which Gen. Boynton was thus supporting him. Mr. Keifer said that it did not relate to all that period, and that he heard after that time of matters concerning Boynton.

Objection was made by a member of the committee to pursuing this line of investiga-Mr. Coleman said he was perfectly willing to go into the subject of Gen. Boynton's character.

This closed Mr. Keifer's testimony.

This closed Mr. Keifer's testimony.

J. Guilford White was the next witness called in behalf of Mr. Keifer. He corroborated Mr. Keifer's testimony as to the interview with Mr. Boynton up to the time he left the room. When he returned Keifer said: "White, have you seen a note or letter from Gen. Boynton?" Keifer said it was a request to recognize Dunnell in regard to the McGarrahan claim. Witness spoke up and said that Keifer was right about having recognized Dunnell. The speaker was nervous and excited and mad, and he made a search in the waste basket for the note. He found it, and said he would preserve it, and he put it in a drawer in his desk.

Mr. White was cross-examined at gresslength by Mr. Adams as to conversations with Gen. Keifer after the interview with Boynton, and as to the assistance which he has given Gen. Keifer in preparing this case. Gen. Boynton cross-examined him as to the incidents of the interview.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day. Mr. Coleman stated that if his witnesses arrived at that time he could get through his side of the case in one day.

IN THE TOILS AGAIN.

The Murderer Rugg Captured in a Coun

try Church and Lodged in Jail. HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., Feb. 20.-Bugg was captured at Winfield, in a church, at about 1 o'clock to-day. He came in by train, and was taken to the court house. Rugg was captured by Sergeant Whitcombe and three Long Island City policemen. While searching for him they heard that Rugg or some one had slept on Monday night in a church at Winfield, taking away the piano cover and leaving a large stone and the remains of some crackers. This led the sergeant to visit St. Paul's church at Woodside. On the way there he met Edward Twaddell, the principal of the public school, who volunteered to get into public school, who volunteered to get into the church by the window when the door was found to be barricaded. Twaddell broke in the window and got in. Seeing nobody, in the church he went to the vestry door and, finding it barricaded, he burst it open. As he went in he saw a negro go out by the door leading to the churchyard. The police officers and citizens had surrounded the church to prevent the escape of Rugg. He, however, jumped over a fence as Sergt, Whitcombo fired at him, but missed. He then followed him, but fell in climbing a fence and broke his but fell in climbing a fence and broke his leg. Mr. Twaddell then took up the pursuit of the fugitive, who ran toward Woodside depot and overtook him about 200 yards depot and overtook him about 200 yards from the church. Rogg seemed to be unable to make any resistance, and was held by Twaddell until the arrival of the officers. His hands were pinioned behind him, and he was taken to the depot, followed by almost the entire populace of the village shouting and hooting. He was brought here on the 1:20 train. A large crowd eathered as soon as the news

along it until I reached the woods. I was in went to the village again the same night and asked a man to buy me some crackers. He did so, and I went back to the woods and remained there until last night, when I saw men with lanterns hunting for me, and ran past one of them and get to the church, where I slept all night, While in the woods I met a colored man, who wanted me to go te New York, but I told him I was afraid. My intention was to go back to the juli and give myself up. I received 25 cents from one of the supervisors, who visited the juli on Satur-

WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL.

A Series of Tornadoes in the South-Wind Storms in the North and West.

Fuelous wind storms in the last forty-eight hours have done great damage in the south from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, On Tuesday a cyclone swept over northern Georgia, killing school children at Canton and others at Cart Spring. In Columbia county houses and telegraph wires were blown down and children killed. Further south in that state plantations were laid waste, cattle At Chester, S. C., the roofs of the stores were torn off. The Catawba Oil mill, the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and many private dwellings were wholly destroyed. Freight cars were blown from the track to the depot platform. Damage, \$50,000. In Edgefield and Sumter counties, South

Carolina, houses were destroyed and set or fire, and a number of children and blacks were killed.

In North Carolina the storms did great damage. People were killed at Woodward, Winnsboro', Polktown, and Concord, and louses blown down.

Fifteen houses were blown down at Rock-Ingham, N. C., and twenty-three persons killed. A village on the Carolina Central railroad was wiped out, twenty-five houses were overturned, and over eleven persons

Petersburg, Va., on Monday night was visited by a severe storm, and the rivers are swellen in that locality. The Roanoke river, near Welden, N. C., is 22 feet above low water mark and still rising. A tornado passed through Lowndes county, Mississippi, destroying everything in its path, killing and resisting the hybridismis.

maining the inhabitants.

In Franklin, Ky., warehouses, hetels, the opera house, and other buildings were un-

The storm was equally sovere in the west and northwest, and extensive damage was done in lows, Minnesota, eastern Dakota, and A severe wind storm prevailed in northern New York on Tuesday night. At Wateriewn a number of buildings were badly wrecked.

PERSONAL.

J. T. Chalfant, Pittsburg, Pa.; John R. Cook, Minnesota; W. H. Ennes and wife, Virginia, are at the St. James. A. B. Pratt, China; S. M. Clement, S. L. land, J. A. Beckwith, Dr. J. H. Ward, New are at Willard's.

W. W. Sean, Massachusetts, Prof. Edward Chan-ning, Robert Ourrett, Maryland; Rov. W. J. Hol-land are at Wormley's.

W. S. King, Pennsylvania; R. B. Berkley, Virgi-nia; W. G. Tobin, Fexas; L. D. Jones, Tennessee, are at the Matropolitan.
H. E. Tupper, P. Melbonald, New York; B. Cun-ningham, Verjinis; W. A. Nixon, Maryland, and James E. McCardie, Pennsylvania, are at the St.

Geo. S. Partee, New York, W. S. Furay, Columbus, Onio; H. W. Page, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. M. Gebamell, Chicago; J. D. Bauslao, New York; Hon. S. L. Smith, Michigan; J. E. Ryan, Philadelphia; W. H. Squires, Hoston; Saul Swelzes, Orange, N. J., are at the Ebbits.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Nineteen Miners Lose Their Lives Through an Explosion in a Fennsyl-

vania Coal Mine. UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb. 20.-The little village of West Leisening, four miles north of here, was this morning the scene of the most terrific explosion ever known in this region. The Connellsville Coal and Iron company, of which Judge Leisening, of Mauch Chunk, is president, has 200 coke ovens here, which have been in operation about a year. The works give employment to about 100 men and quite a little town has sprung up named after the president of the company. The coal is obtained by means of a shaft which reaches the mine at a distance of 400 feet from the the mine at a distance of 400 feet from the surface. This morning a part of the force, who had worked during the night, left the mine at a little after 3 o'clock, and seventy others took their places, making the usual morning shift. At about 6:30 o'clock, while the men were digging, suddenly and without warning there occurred an explosion that shook the mine in every spartment and threw the men into the utmost consternation. The scene of the explosion was in an apartment fully 800 feet from the bettom of the shaft, and therefore about 1,200 from the opening at the surface.

from the bottom of the shaft, and therefore about 1,200 from the opening at the surface, yet the report was heard outside for a considerable distance; and the concussion was so great that the top of the derrick, 100 feet high. was knocked off. Two mules were standing at the bottom of the shaft, 800 feet from where the explosion occurred, and the rush of air was so great that one of them was blown through a wooden case shattering it. The award were that cage, shattering it. The awful scene that ensued among the terror-stricken miners cannot be described. All their lamps were blown out, and they were left in darkness and confusion. They had not time to re-cover from the shock before they found themcover from the shock before they found themselves unable to breathe. The explosion,
which was caused by fire damp, left the
mine filled with after-damp, which contains no oxygen, and renders it impossible for life to be sustained for any
time. This after-damp is densest in
the upper part of mines and the men therefore congregated near the bottom. But even
here they did not long find relief. Of all the
men who were in the heading where the
explosion occurred, Dick Balsoy alone escaped
to tell the awful story. When the explosion
came and all the lights were blown out Balsley was just changing his clothes. He came and all the lights were blown out Baisley was just changing his clothes. He
at once wound part of his clothes tightly
around his face and mouth to keep the
foul air from choking him and gave
the rest of his garments to his companion,
with instructions to take the same precautions. He then started for the main cutrance, bidding his companion to follow.
They ran over the bodies of men and over
stattered wagons. They could see nothing,
but could hear the groans of dying men.
Presently Baisley's companion protested that
they were not going in the right direction. they were not going in the right direction, and turned back and perished. Bialsley pushed on until he finally saw light, and was taken out. His escape is regarded by experienced miners as one of the most matvelous on record. He says that some of the men kept their heads under water as long as they could and would change from water. as they could and would change from water to after-damp until finally they succumbed. When the explosion became known the families of the miners gathered about the shaft and awaited developments in breathless sus-He was brought here on the 1:20 train, A large crowd gathered as soon as the news became known, and the officers were compelled to take their prisoner to the Robinson hous, and from there through a rear door to a carriage. It was feared that an attempt would be made to lynch him. Rugg had no hat or coat, and wore a pair of blue overalls belonging to Edward Hare, of Woodside. He is now safely lodged in the county jail.

Eugg, on being interviewed, said: "I played off sick Sunday night for the purpose of trying to escape. The fit was a sham. I assaulted Murphy and Mayor Debevoise bit me with a club. I hit him with a stool and ran as far as I could get upstairs. Then I broke a window and dropped from the sill to the ground. I ran to the railroad track and along it until I reached the woods. I was in out of the shaft. The company's books were found that all the men were accounted for. The work proceeded with quietness and order amid the subdued sobs and wringing of hands of the grief stricken families. The bodies were taken to their homes near by and

Most of the dead bore no visible mark of Most of the dead bore no visible mark of violence and died from suffection. Their faces were generally very black, the smoke and dust having been blown into their skin. The last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air at the last man taken out alive was a "just man," and he did not attempt to throw discredit upon his testimony. very bottom of the mine until rescued. He was almost gene. Many of those who were in other parts of the mine suffered severely. Dick Balsley reports that the men acted much like horses in a burning stable. They were bewildered, and not knowing which way to go, refused to go in any direction. Some of them were so burned that the flesh

dropped from their bodies when they were removed.

Coroner Button adjourned the inquest until Saturday morning. The company will bear all the expenses of the funerals, which will take place to-morrow and next day. The accumulation of so much gas in this mine as to cause such an explosion is a matter of much surprise. No accident had ever oc-curred there, and it was regarded as a very safe mine. The fire boss, with a lamp, made the usual examination last night and pronounced the mine all right. other mines that were regarded as unsafe and had gone to work here, because there was no fear of accident. The disaster has cast a deep gloom over the community.

The War in Egypt.

CAIRO, Feb. 20 .- Troops are arriving at Suakin so rapidly that the advance on Tokar will probably be made on Saturday. Tomorrow 2,000 men will muster at the camp at Trinkitat. The military council at Cairo has decided to leave 1,500 English soldiers at Suakin, sending 3,500 to Trinkitat, Admiral Hewett will make a simultaneous movement from Suakin, while Gen. Graham advances by the hill road from Trinkitat on Tokar. Scouts report that Osman Digma with 7,000 rebels is guarding the defles on the result of the hill road, leaving 3,000 of the tribe of Haddendowas to watch Suakin. Sheiks of tribes in Kordofan, Sennaar, Dongola, Dar-four, and all parts of the Sondan are flocking to Khartoum to meet Gen. Gordon, attracted his personal prestige or by hope of peace

In Memory of Wendell Phillips.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-Memorial services for the late Wendell Phillips were held by the colored people of this city to-night, under the auspices of the Lincoln Lycsum. The culogy was delivered by W. H. O. Moore,

Miss Schneider's Sotree

A dance was given last night by Miss Schneider, of K street, to a large number of friends and acquaintances. Dancing was friends and acquaintances. Dancing was continued until a late hour. Among those present were Misses Lula Spindle, Wyvill, Acker. Rheem, Rose and Julia Wheeler, White, Mitchell, Wilson, Frail, Irone Hall, Bessie McCauley, Gawler, Reed, Wilkinson, Hodges, Saunelles, Hattie True, Lemon, Annie and Carrie Nairn, Beveridge, Mrs. Lawyer, Mrs. Reed, Messrs, John and Charles Schneider, Parks, Lawyer, Hendley, Hall, Reed, E. S. and C. B. Rheem, White, Baoon, Acker, W. M. Rheem, Milton, Kondrup, Metcalf, Raleigh Sherman, Butler, McCauley, Hensey, and Davis.

The Weather.

Fair ventier, what shifting to southwest, slowly rising temperature, fulling barometer, Yesterday's thermometer 7 a. m., 47.59; 11 a. m., 88.9% up. m. 10.7%; 7 p. m., 22.5% ii p. m., 30.5%; magnatum, (4.9% minimum, 50.3%; precipita-

DANVILLE RECREATIONS.

Further Evidence Concerning the Unprovoked Attack on Defenseless Negroes.

Statement of a Negro Preacher Whose Heart Grieved for the Victims.

The White Men Buying and Loading Pistols the Morning Before the Massacre.

Armed Danville Democrats Traveling to Distant Polls by the Car Load.

In the Danville investigation yesterday Capt. Graves was the first witness. He came on the stand at his own request to correct what he thought might be an erroneous impression caused by his testimony the day before. He had never traded in slaves for profit. He had inherited slaves, had sold four or five of them, and had bought others to

fill their places. W. H. Barksdale, an aged colored minister of Danville, told his story of the riot. He said that the blacks did not resist nor did they have arms. He distinctly remembered hearing the white men give the order, "Shoot, shoot," The writes pursued the retreating black men. He had never heard any threats from the colored people against the whites, although his position gave him the best opportunities to hear them if they had been made. The witness did not vote on election day. "Why didn't you vote?" asked Senator

Sherman.
"Well, sir, I felt that the city of the colored well, sir, I felt that the city of the colored people ought to be in sackcloth and ashes— praying instead of going to the polls, and when I went on the street and saw the blood of those men, my heart was full of grief. I knew them all from boys. Then I saw men that were armed and didn't know what might be the result. Consequently I didn't go to the polls at all."
On the cross-examination the witness said

On the cross-examination the witness said that the failure of the colored people to vote was not because of any orders to that effect from anybody.

The cross-examination was long, and went all over the story of the riot in detail, bringing out nothing new. Senator Vance occasionally asked the same questions as had been asked by Senator Sherman.

"Why didn't you vote?" said he.

"After those men had been killed Saturday we didn't think it would be safe. We were dem ralized, like a flock of wild geese after their leader is killed, or an army after the general is shot or the flag cut down."

the general is shot or the flag cut down."
Senator Vance asked if protection was not promised to the negroes if they wanted to vote, and if various measures had not been taken to inspire confidence, and if a race which did not dare to vote under such cir-cumstances was worthy of the elective fran-

"It's too late." said the witness, "to offer

"It's too late," said the witness, "to offer me a compromise after you have wounded or killed me. All these promises were made after these negroes were killed."

The witness saw three of the colored men who were killed. He knew two of them, and they were peaceable, inoffcusive men. After the shooting some of the colored people went away, and have not yet returned. The witness and the colored people generally had registered and intended to vote, but did not dare. If the colored people had gone to the polls, with arms, to assert their right to vote it would have brought on a fight. There is a company of colored militia in Danville, but they were not called out, as were the Danville Grays, after the riot to keep the peace. Witness was in Danville keep the peace. Witness was in Danville during the war. There were many more black men than white in the county, but no white woman was insulted. The negroes were quiet, and served their masters well. peaceable and quiet. Of course, as among all people, there are some ruffians. The common term by which young white men were accus-tomed to call colored men was "niggers," and when they were mad it was "d-d

niggers.' Even Senator Vance was compelled to ad-

the riot much the same as the other witnesses. He said that Lea called out to the nesses. He said that Lea called out to the negro policeman, "You niggers can't run this town." Witness told the negroes to keep away from Noel and Lawson, as they were having a fair fight. Lea shot directly at Adams when the latter was running away. Corbin advised witness to get off the street, and said he was his friend. Booth also advised them to get off the street. The white people began to shoot just as witness was standing in conversation with young Holland, who was shot. "I'm moet willin' to take my Bible oath," said he, "that Holland wasn't in it, and that he didn't shoot at all." Holland was shot by the white men. But one Holland was shot by the white men. But one colored man had a pistol, and that was Davis Lewellen. He had a white handled pistolwhich he didn't use. The whites followed the flying negroes to the corner of Market and Main streets, firing at them as they ran. They were about 100 white men. When Corbin and Booth ordered the colored men to disperse, the witness told them that the negroes were not doing anything wrong, and there was no reason for their leaving. The crowd was made up of men, women, and children, was made up of men, women, and children, and were not making any hostile demonstrations toward the whites. "If you go down there next Saturday," said the witness to Senator Lapham, "if you live that long, you can see almost exactly the same kind of a crowd," Witness did not vote because, on account of the killing on Saturday, he did not think it would be safe for him to do so. II Senator Vance asked why the colored people stod there to be shot, and the witness replied that the negroes did not believe that the whites would shoot at them. The wit-

the whites would shoot at them. The witness himself did not leave from apprehension of any immediate danger, but he thought that a crowd like that might lead to trouble.

George W. West, a very light colored man, a huckster, told his story of the riot, which he witnessed. He did not see the fight between Noel and Lawson. A minute after his arrival on the scene the shooting began. Witness each behind the white recovery when ness got behind the white men, and when the first velley was fired he was in the door of Wool-folk & Blair's office. Heard some one in the first valley was fired be was in the door of Woolfolk & Biair's office. Heard some one in the
office say, "Go ahead when you get ready."
He saw no colored men with arms and had
none himself. White people came up from
stores and from all directions. The white
people followed the flying colored people.
The witness did not vote. The colored people generally said they were not going to vote
because they were afraid. The events of
Saturday night were the cause of this fear.
William Minuls, colored barber, of Dan-

the whites would shoot at them. The wit-

William Minnis, colored barber, of Dan-ville, testified that two persons loaded their pistols in his shop the day before the riot. "Who were they?"
"I'm satisfied they had nothing to do with
the riot." Being further pressed, he said
that the names of those persons were Jefferson and Traver. Some white men, whose names he said he could not remember, were in his shop on the morning of Nov. 3 and ad-vised him to stay off from the street that day. Several of his customers, who are all white men, told him this. When Traver leaded his pistol he told the witness that he didn't want to hurt anybody or get hurt, but he wanted to defend himself if necessary. Some pistol boxes were left in the shop that day. They were new boxes, and the witness has two or three of them yet. Frank Jefferson was in the shop when the firing began and told the witness to stay in his shop, as the ball had

This appeared to be a very unwilling witness, and his answer to most questions likely